THE DAILY BEE. PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION (Morning Edition) including SUNDAY, One Year. FOR SIX MORTHS 5 00
FOR THREE MORTHS 2 00
FOR THREE MORTHS 2 00
THE OMARIA SINDAY BEE, mailed to any address, One Year 2 00
WEEKLY BEE, ONE YEAR 2 00
OMARIA OFFICE, NOS. 914 AND 916 FARNAM STREET.
CRICAGO OFFICE, BG. ROOKERY BUILDING.
NEW YORK OFFICE, ROOMS 14 AND 15 TRIBUNK BUILDING, WASHINGTON OFFICE, NO. 613
FOURTEENTH STREET.

CORRESPONDENCE. nunications relating to news and edi-ter should be addressed to the Eniron OF THE BEE. BUSINESS LETTERS.

All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Ber Pumishing Company, OMAHA. Drafts, checks and postoffice orders to be made payable to the order of the company.

The Bee Publishing Company Proprietors.

E. ROSEWATER, Editor.

THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. George B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bec Pub ning Company, does solemnly swear that the nai circulation of The Damy Bee for the week ending January 12, 1889, was as follows Sunday, Jan. 6. Monday, Jan. 7.

nesday, Jan. Vednesday, Jan. 9, .. Thursday, Jan. 10 Friday, Jan. 11 Enturday, Jan. 12 Average GEORGE B. TZSCHUCK.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 12th day of January, A. D. 1889.
Sea! N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.
State of Nebras a. 18,245

State of Nebras a.

County of Douglas.

George B. Tzschuck, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of Title Daily Bee for the month of January, 1888, b,206 copies; for February, 1888, b,826 copies; for March, 1888, B,689 copies; for April, 1888, 18,744 copies; for Any, 1888, 18,184 copies; for Angust, 1888, 18,184 copies; for July, 1888, 18,184 copies; for September, 1888, 18,184 copies; for October, 1888, was 18,084 copies; for November, 1888, 18,986 copies; for December, 1898, B,225 copies.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 3rd day of January 1889.

N. P. FEH. Notary Public.

UTAH considers it very unkind of Idaho to protest against her admission to the union. The friendly relation of these half-sisters is consequently strained to a delicate point.

r WHILE Dakota, Colorado and other states are making efforts to induce immigration, it may well be inquired what the railroads and bureaus of Nebraska are doing to invite the influx of of settlers and homesteaders.

When a temporary legislator declares that the B. & M. will spend \$10,-000 rather than see him unseated, he is overestimating his value as a railway tool. A few statements of this sort will incline people to think he is not modest.

IT is evident that Nebraska's legislature does not intend to be galiant and and allow women to vote. Women must, for a time at least, be content to effective in checking election frauds as rule the home. This they can do well and all the legislatures on earth might | a rigid registration law for cities and try vainly to prevent them.

THE promptness of the legislature in providing for its own payment is perhaps nothing surprising. Now, if the body will exhibit such anxiety to give

THE New Hampshire constitutional the salaries of state legislators to two hundred dollars a session. Such heroic remedies are sometimes necessary to discourage long sessions and wasteful legislation.

IF THE school board must raise funds for the construction of school houses during the coming year we can see no objection to their submitting a proposition for the amount of bonds absolutely necessary at the special city election of February 5.

AND the Republican wants it distinctly understood that it still remains strictly neutral on the city hall relocation, but it serves notice on contributors to its people's column who favor Farnam street that they must be very brief, and say nothing that would offend either Jim or Joe.

THERE are rumors of a smallpox epidemic in Denver, Kansas City papers placing the number of cases at several hundred. Denver ought to be honest in this matter. If it has a few cases, by attempting to keep the fact concealed. it is causing much worse than the truth to be scattered abroad.

MR. MORRISSEY objects to the noise made by the pages in the house. Doubtless the pages object to the noise made by Mr. Morrissey in the house. There is a prospect that both will soon be relieved from this mutually distressing condition. Not that any human power can suppress the young American page.

AN Indiana farmer has been fined \$50 for posting White Cap notices. The distressing features of the affair are several. One of them is that the farmer was not fined \$50,000. Another, too important to be overlooked, is the statement of a local contemporary that this will "learn him a lesson."

AT THE time when anarchist bombs were exploding in Chicago the same policemen who are now being bitterly attacked by the press were considered quite useful. Their heads are marked for the basket, and it is already forgotten that they ever did anything commendable. Republics are ungrateful, and Chicago feels big enough to ape this rather disreputable trait.

THE Denver police force, from all reports, has not been in a satisfactory condition. It has fallen into the hands of local ward politicians who use the police department as a leverage for patronage. The result is, as might have been expected, that the department has become inefficient and demoralized. A demand is made that the police force of the city be put under the control of police commissioners appointed by the governor. Denver has arrived at that station in her growth where a revision in her charter is necessary. She would do well to follow the example of Omaha and Kansas City and clean her skirts from the taint of local corruption in the management of her municipal affairs.

IMPORTED ELECTION REFORMS. The State Farmers' alliance has, among other other reforms, recommended the Australian system of elections. And yet we venture to assert not one of fifty members of the alliance knows anything about the practical operations of the system. They talk about its wholesome effect in Massachusetts, where it is yet to be tried. In our opinion the Australian election law cannot be transplanted upon American soil with any more reasonable assurance of success than you could transplant Australian fruit trees or Australian do-

mestic animals to the soil of Nebraska. That we need election law reforms goes without saying, but the Australian system is altogether too cumbersome and expensive. Under this system no election could be held in the city of Omaha without entailing an expense on the state, county or city of at least five thousand dollars. Every election in Omaha would require more than one hundred voting places, specially adapted to the Australian system, with voting stalls and peculiar conveniences for election officers and voters. These election rooms would cost not less thar from ten to twenty dollars each for rental and fitting, or about fifteen hundred dollars for one hundred voting places. It would require at least three hundred judges and clerks of election, one hundred policemen and one hundred guides, philosophers and friends to instruct the uninitiated into the mysteries of ticket marking. At three dollars a day for each of these officials, the expense would mount up to fifteen hundred dollars. Then comes the expense of stationery, ticket printing, etc., which this paternal system contemplates.

In view of the fact that at least three elections take place in Omaha every twelve months the lowest estimate could not fall short of from twelve thousand to fifteen thousnd dollars a year for election expenses, which would increase exactly in ratio with the increase of population. In a city of two hundred thousand population every election under the Australian system would cost from ten thousand to fifteen thousand dollars. The advocates of the Australian reform do not, however, care what expense would be incurred, so long as their peculiar hobby would be introduced.

But is the Australian system the only effective remedy against the bribery and intimidation of voters, and against repeating, ballot box swindles and all the frauds practiced under our present election laws? If so we should certainly favor its adoption no matter at what cost. We feel confident, however, that our legislature can devise election reforms that will be more simple, less costly and fully as any law imported from Australia. With restrictions that will compel the establishment of one voting place for every three or four hundred voters, with regulations that will prevent anybody except the voter from approaching within fifty feet of the polling place, the people their money's worth as to get and a law that will require the money, great reforms are brewing. | all tickets to be of a uniform texture of white paper of a prescribed width and length, and with clearly defined qualificonvention has passed a bill limiting cation for clerks and judges and compulsory attendance of these officers-the worst evils of the present system will be done away with. We do not intimate that these reforms will do away with bribery at elections. No method vet devised in Australia or any other country has ever been effective in that regard. Bribery of the actual yoter and payment for votes delivered to the purchaser in open market can be suppressed under our present laws if our constabulary would do its duty. But the more dangerous and far reaching system of bribery that rewards with money, desirable employment, political patronage or valuable gifts, men who wield an influence over large or small bodies of voters, like double distilled poison is most difficult to trace and seldom if ever can be reached by the arm of the law.

HE GIVES IT UP. It is announced that Mr. Bromley, who has been acting as assistant to Mr Charles Francis Adams, will retire from that position, and the department of which he is the head will be abolished. The duties of Mr. Bromley, it appears, were to assist the president of the Union Pacific in his efforts to secure a settlement with the government and to inform and influence the press regarding the wishes and aims of the corporation. It seems that the exjournalist has been successful to the extent of "moderating" the tone of the press, but the failure of the scheme for a settlement with the government, as contemplated in the Outhwaite bill, renders unnecessary any further effort to influence public opinion through the newspapers, and therefore a large item in the annual expenditures

of the Union Pacific is to be cut off. In his letter to Bromley, Mr. Adams virtually gives up the long fight he has been making to obtain for the Union Pacific a sixty or eighty year extension on its government debt, and intimates that he does not intend to renew it. His disappointment is not concealed when he says he has "waited four years in a futile attempt at honest settlement," and has no more years to give to the work. But Mr. Adams should really be very well satisfied in contemplating the fact that his efforts during these four years have been effective in preventing legislation that would have secured an honest settlement of the Union Pacific obligations. In accomplishing this he has done much more than would have been possible with congresses faithful to the interests of the people and the

rights of the government. The letter of Mr. Adams suggests that he is growing weary of the arduous duties of a railroad president, and gives color to the recent report of his intended retirement. He plainly foresees that there will be no legislation of the kind he desires by the present congress, and evidently does not hope for anything from the next. It will not therefore be surprising if Mr. Adams shall determine to lay aside the

cares and responsibilities of a position which apparently has brought him only disappointment.

AN OVERWORKED COMMISSION. There is one criticism to be made upon the work of the inter-state commerce commission which should impress itself upon congress. It refers to the statistical department, the information furnished by which is both inndequate and to a considerable extent incorrect. The explanation appears to be that this branch of the commission's work has had a very much greater demand made upon it than it was possible to meet with the limited clerical service provided. The enormous extent of the labor devolved upon the officer in charge of the department of rates and transportation will be understood when the fact is stated that no less than two hundred and seventy thousand tariffs have been received and filed, and that they continue to come in at the rate of five hundred a day, requiring a force of fourteen men to attend to them. Formerly this officer also had charge of the statistics, but when it was found that he could not manage both, a subdivision was created for the collection of railroad statistics and placed in control of Prof. H. C. Adams. The report of the commission just is-

sued, so far as relates to the statistics supplied, is disappointing. It does not appear that this is due to incompetence or any lack of diligence on the part of Prof. Adams. Having had nothing to do with prescribing the information to be obtained, which he evidently thinks might have been modified to advantage, the statistician was handicapped at the outset. The intention was to obtain statistics more complete and detailed than those of any other country, and while in order to do this both labor and expense were imposed on the railroads, the provision made for enabling the sub-division charged with tabulating and classifying the facts was wholly inadequate. The commission and the railroads were both overwhelmed with the work laid out, and as a consequence it has been found impossible to obtain returns available for tabulation from more than about one hundred and twenty thousand miles of railroad, and the results from these have not been put in shape to be printed.

But even more to be regretted than the inadequacy of the information is the inaccuracy of much of it, for which perhaps there is not so good an excuse. Such a discrepancy, for example, as crediting Iowa with a little over three thousand miles of railroad when the mileage of that state is over eight thousand miles, can hardly be explained on the score of overwork, and there is a number of other misstatements quite as serious. Of course the appearance of such errors must tend to discredit all the railroad statistics in the report, and instead of the public being able to accept them as authoritative and conclusive, they cannot safety be taken without verification. Practically, therefore, the labor of the commission in this direction is under present circumstances valueless, and unless provision is made to enable it to perform the work thoroughly accurately, it would better be given up, or at all events reduced to an amount that will insure correctness. The commission should not be left in a position that will again subject it to criticism of this kind, and if congress is not disposed to require tess of it there should be more liberal provisions made for enabling it to properly perform its duties, which have increased in both variety and volume.

THE recommendations of City Engineer Tillson that the paving of new streets this year should not be pushed too rapidly, are worthy of attention. With forty miles of paved streets there are certainly no pressing needs of extending the work on the munificent scale of last year. In 1888, one million dollars were expended for the purpose, and miles of wooden pavement were laid where travel is comparatively light. As suggested by the city engineer the plans for this year contemplate the paving of portions of the residence streets and extending a few thoroughfares farther into the suburbs, This naturally would call for that kind of paving material best adapted for light traffic. The dissatisfaction which exists as regards to wooden block pavement, should induce the city authorities to investigate the merits of the vitrified brick before the opening of the paving season. If it can be shown that brick is nearly as cheap and more durable than the cedar or cypress block, there can be no question that property owners would give it the preference.

THE real estate agents who went down to Lincoln two years ago to help the boodle gang mutilate the charter, and speceeded by their underhanded work in cutting out the provisions for parks and boulevards, and the right of the city to extend its limits over the area now within the corporate limits of South Omaha, are at this time on the anxious seat to have these much-needed provisions reinserted in the charter. Had these people not been so short-sighted and imbued with spite-work towards the editor of THE BEE, who championed boulevard and park provisions, Omaha would have acquired from one to two thousand acres for parks and boulevards, outside property would have been booming, and there would have been employment for thousands of working people who are now idle or have been compelled to seek employ-

ment elsewhere. OVER in Fort Dodge, Ia., a deacon has pleaded guilty to violating the prohibition law. He is now enveloped in remorse, and held under tock and key. If the court will permit the payment of the deacon's fine in buttons, which have been showered upon the contribution plate by the carnal-minded, the sorrowing prisoner may not find the path of the transgressor particularly hard in his case. But in any event the deacon should resign. His two callings do not mix well.

THE recent number of bank failures through the small country towns of the same fate, It is clear that the whole of

Kansas, Dakota, Nebraska and other western states is attributed to the fact that men with too limited resources embark in the business of private banking. or rather in the business of money lending. With a capital of from three to five thousand dolines and with outstanding loans aggregating three or four times that amount it is not a matter of surprise that some of these would-be Jay Goulds tamper with whatever deposits they hold and go into bankruptcy from sheer inability to carry so much

weight. THE liberals of Canada have lost near; to some extent in their endeavors to create a popular party in favor of commercial union with the United States. They fear that such a movement will be misconstrued by the people of the provinces as a scheme to bring about annexation. Already the conservatives are making political capital out of it in order to prevent the return of the liberals to power. The situation appears decidedly novel to an observer on this side of the line. Undoubtedly the people of Canada are anxious for closer relations with this country, and that sentiment is growing. It is recognized that Canada would profit and revive her industries by unrestricted trade with the United States. Nevertheless the fear of appearing disloyal to the mother country to a marked degree prevents as yet any well defined general movement for commercial union.

JIM CREIGHTON'S Jefferson square campaign is chiefly directed to induce the workingmen to help him close the only public square in the city that is accessible to them for open-air meetings without police interference. In every other city workingmen have steadily resisted all attempts to close up public squares, and we know that the sentiment of laboringmen in this city, with few exceptions, will sanction no scheme that has in view the construction or a large public building upon the only public square le't in the city.

THE incorporation of the Omaha subway company is the first move toward putting all electric wires underground. It was timely, and should be followed up by such municipal legislation as will secure the company proper rights of way. An ordinance ordering all overhead wires underground within a certain time would be a long step in the direction of relieving our city from the dangers which now threaten it from that source.

OTHER LANDS THAN OURS. Horrible as the statement is, there can be no doubt that the rites of voudouism are being openly practiced in Hayti, with all their revolting accompaniments of cannibalism and drunken orgies. The existence of this religious faith among the negroes of Louisiana has been often asserted, and as often denied. But the rite was practiced in open daylight by the army of Hippolyte before leaving Jacmel to meet the forces of Legitime. Open adoration was paid to a serpent of the python breed, and a young girl was roasted alive at the stake, and her body was then divided among the soldiers, each one receiving a fragment of the palpitating flesh. After which, there was an orgie of drinking and debauchery in which the whote community, men and women, eagerly joined. The followers of Legitime ascribe their deeat to the invincible fetish of this rite, and f H ippolyte becomes the president there will be a renunciation of Christianity and a relapse into the worship of the tree and the serpent. It was dictinctly stated by Froude that the negroes in Jamaica, after the abolition of slavery, had a hankering for the faith of their ancestors, the knowledge of which was a sort of Freemasonry among them. He foretold in his book about the West Indies that the Haytians would soon relapse into voudouism openly, and his prophecy has been absolutely verified.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh is in Paris on the road to Russia, where he intends to reside for the future so that he may be at hand, in case the ezar should happen to want a monarch for India. The readers of Tacitus. will remember that in the life of Agricola mention is made of an Irish prince who was on the staff of the Roman general, in case he might be needed. Russia has always an Afghanistan pretender on hand in the same way, the present one being Ishak Khan, who was badly defeated some months ago at Tashkirgan, and who is now at Samarkand drawing a pension from the Russiau government. Dhuleep Singh is a Sikh, the son of Runjeet Singh the Lion of Lahore, and he was a baby when his brothers Shere Singh and Maun Singh rose against the British. He did not forfest anything to the government, and during his long minority his prop erty was carefully looked after by English guardians. He was, therefore, extremely wealthy, and still is. His first ambition was to anglicize himself, and he bought an es tate in Yorkshire and rode to hounds and shot pheasants with much enthusiasm, and endeavored to marry some English young lady among the aristocracy. But no one would accept him, and he at last espoused an English governess, who seems to have imbued him with her own hatred of the English. Since she has become his wife he has sold his property in England, has renounced christianity, and has openly spoken of his rights in the Punjaub, now a part of the district known as the northwest provinces of India. Nothing would please his wife better than the humiliation of the nation to which she belongs, but from which she never received anything save insuits and a miserable pittance. She it is who has breathed fire into the weak clay of the Hindu, and under her teachings he may yet play a great part in history.

It is greatly to the credit of the German press that no attempts have been made to disguise the state of affairs in Zanzibar, but it would be difficult to do this as the tale graph is in the hands of the English. The latter have a cable line from Suez to Aden, and another from Aden to the Cape of Good Hope, taking in Zanalbar on the way, and the English are disposed to be exceedingly frank over the misadventures of the Germans. They seem to imagine that the English have a patent for colonization and that the Germans in trying the same game were infringers. It is certain that the German East African society has determined to withdraw itself temporarily from Zauzi-bar, and that the German war vessels have been unable to hold any points by landing parties, for whenever they have done so they have been attacked by overwhelmning numbers and forced to their boats. Transports are being loaded with troops and mun tions in German ports and will shortly sail for Zanzibar. But in the meanwhile events are happening of great importance and it well may be that Germany can do nothing with the enemy that will be arrayed against its soldiery. Uganda, which is the king-dom to which Lake Nyauza belongs, has been practically conquered by the Arabs and is therefore in the closest sympathy with the Mahdi. Probably Zanzibar will suffer

Central Africa south of the Sahara is becoming Arab or assist with the Arabs, and the successors of the Mahdi will within ten years have the most powerful empire in the world outside of civilization.

There is deep regret over the condition of France in many parts of Europe, for the fall f the Panama Canal company sounded mightily, and created a great coho. The local diet of the Czechs passed a resolution of regret over the misfortunes of that country, and expressed the most sincere hope that a nationality which has done so much for civilization might be preserved unbroken Count de Lesseos proposes to organize a new ompany to go on with the work, but stinu lates that the old stock holders are to be reognized. How this is to be done is not an parent to the looker on in Venice, unless there is a race of human beings different in France from other lands. But the newspaers take up the project, and speak of a mere roposal as if it were an accomplished fact. The news from the isthmus is so deeply inged with partizanship that it is impossible rely upon any of the facts given. It deasant to be able to turn from the gloom louds hovering over France to the exhibi-on which will be a certain success in spite d some enmity and some luke warmness nterprise, and yet the French made the ast Russian loan a success out of pure will. But all other nationalities will hand when the bell rings, and the French are in art. There will be three divisions in the art department, one a retrospect of painting and sculpture from 1789 to 1878; another one taking in all the best work of the past ten years; and the third will be contined to ap-

eighty years, and with him dies every hope of a Protestant Italy, or as he called it an Italian Pree church. Gavazzi was a fervent orator, and Pio None when he ascended the pontificial throne made him chaplain general of the Italian volunteer force. For the efforts of Mazzini had created an intense desire among Italians to shake off the foreign grand dukes who ruled over the fairest portion of the peninsula, and the new pope sympathized deeply in the movement, Garibaldi, Mazzini and Gavazzi formed a trio of patriots who were capable of great things, and who were idolized by the peo-ple. But the assassination of Rossi, one of the ministers of Pio Nono made a profound impression upon him, and he ceas gard the liberal movement wit movement with favor Gavazzi got a nint to leave Rome, and re-tired to Viterbo, where he was arrested, but the people rose and rescued him. Then came the revolution, and Rome fell into the hands of the patriots. Gavazzi being one of the leaders. The French took Rome, and restored the pope, and he expeded all the Garibal dians and Mazzinists, Gavazzi included From that time the latter was a wandere until Victor Emanuel became king of Italy when he returned and fixed himself as a teacher of Italian Protestantism His funds chiefly came from Enguand where he was truly admired and respected But he had lost his hold upon the Italian heart, and before he died the recognized that the tide had turned, and that his cou men were looking once more towards a Papa Re as a real good.

Servia rejoices in a new constitution, the result of the liberal triumph in the schuptschina, and all the talk about deposing the sovereign has fallen to the ground. King Milan Obernowitz and his enemies have al shaken hands, and the stanch autherents of Servia's injured Queen Nathalie have abandoned her. The fact is that the correspondents of the Russian and Austrian press have sent information which they undoubtedly received, but which a little consideration must have shown them was not genuine. The Slavons of the south are reckless to the last degree in making statements, and will say things out of pure exasperation and bad tem! per which they do not mean to be taken as expressing their genuine sentiments. This is their way of blowing off steam. Milan actually represents the liberal element of Ser-via, for the old conservative party was the section of the Karageorgewitz family which became extinct the other day. The Servians are well aware that they are SULTrounded by neighbors who do not wish them well, and there is as much unity among them as can be expected. But deliberation in the schuptchina is not cut and dried as it is in other countries of older civilization, and it may seriously be doubted whether there is not an advantage in this. Meu speak out their sentiments freely, and the fact that there was a great party, a minority however, that desired to vest in the king the extraordinary powers possessed by an American president was simply a recognition that two great Empires have evil designs upon the little kingdom, and that the king ought to have the authority of a dictator to enable him to cope with emergencies. All the fur ious invectives, all the threats and the abuse that was bespattered on Milan and everyone else meant simply that there was a differ ence of opinion. There were no pecuniary interests at stake, for Servia is in the gristle age and politics neither make nor mar

The news which comes by telegraph from the Hague, that the king of Holland is in the last extremity, and a regent is contemplated until the end comes, is of the greatest importance. The king bas no son, and his daughter cannot inherit his rights as grand duke of Luxembourg, which small territory therefore becomes a lapsed fief of the Ger man empire. The present emperor is noth ing if not military, and it cannot be doubted that he will do now what his grandfather did with regard to Schleswig-Holstein. Any one who does not perceive that the Hohenzoi lerns are acting upon a well defined plan of uniting under the shadow of their empire every community that can be claimed as German is wanting in the faculty of percep-tion. The precedent of Schleswig-Holstein shows what may be expected. The German empire was only entitled to Holstein, but a good slice of Schleswig was taken because it contained a harbor on the open sea, which might be of extreme future impor-tance. It is upon the cards that the German emperor will not be satisfied with Luxembourg, but will take some of Holland too, and the amount will depend en lices at his mercy. This will give the empire the magnificent colonies of Holland, which are extremely valuable, besides bringing it so close to the English coast that invasion will be easy, and the battle of Dorking a foregone conclusion.

Entitled Him to a Pass. Lincoln Call.

"Are you the superintendent of this railway?" "Yes sir, why?" "I want a pass." "Are you employed by this road!" "Yes, "In what capacity!" "I'm a member of the Nebraska legislature."

FUNNY FLINGS.

Good only when used up-An umbrella. A talkative vessel-The speaker-ship. House and visiting gowns are slightly trained this season, but the ball room dress s as unmanageable as ever. "What will be the end of the human race?"

nonired the orator, and one fellow in the au-

lience remarked that if cremation continu to grow in popularity the race would end if "Yes," said Mrs. De Porque, just after her trip abroad, "France is a great country.
The people in Paris are amazingly clever."
"In what way?" "Why, they all speak
French fluently, and several of them assured

me that they had never taken a single leslows has discovered that she has no law to ounish a person who sets fire to a stack oats. Only wheat and hay are mentioned in the statute. Dr. Kane, the historian, says there is no law to protect a stack of chips, and has not been since Moses played on the

Lester Acquitted. The trial of W. O. Lester, charged with being an accomplice in the attempted murder of Mike Daly Christmas eve at Florence, came up before Judge Olmstead yesterbay

and the defendant was acquitted

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Cattle stealing by the wholesale is reported om northwestern Keya Paha county The business men of Tekamah have peti-oped the Wells Fargo express to establish

a free delivery. Scott & Murphy, of Utica, baye sued the B. & M. road for refusing to furnish cars for

heir elevator site. John Wilson, chief of the Kearney fire de partment has been elected president of the State Firemen's association.

Sneak thieves are so thick at IWood River that merchants dare not place samples of their wares in front of their stores. H. C. Wilson, alias Butler, arias Sharp, alias Willis, is in jail at Noligh on the charge stealing an ox from an Antelope county

The Burt county agricultural society has located the fair at Tekamah for the next five years, the citizens of that town having donated the necessary grounds and agreed to

A Tekamah five-year-old gave the follow ing receipt to a playmate for securing a baby brother: "It's awful casy. You just wait till the doctor comes and then send for Grandma Black and have a bright light and leave the window open and then they firight in and in the morning you've got him!

A farmer named Hoak, living near Shick ley, went out the other evening to shoot a dog. The gun was a muzzle loader, and failed to go off when he pulled the trigger. Think-ing the cap was injured, he threw the piece apon his arm with the muzzle toward the window, and in some unaccountable manner t was discharged, the shot passing through the window and striking Mrs. Hoak, who was sitting by the stove on the opposite side of the room, just below the shoulder. The wound inflicted is serious, but the lady will recover.

Father Gayazzi is dead, at the ripe age of The case of Thomas Lanier, who attempted to commit suicide at Wilcox by cutting his throat, is creating considerable interest. The doctors sewed up the wound, but had to in sert a rubber tube in the right side of neck, running into his windpipe, which is cut nearly off in two places, so he could breathe. Food is administered through another rubber tube, which is inserted through his mouth and down his "guilet, can talk a little and sits up a good deal, soon as all danger of swelling is past, the physicians say they will remove the rubber tube, heal up the opening, and that Lamier can then breathe after the manner of other

lown.

The Exchange bank at Logan has sus-

Le Mars claims that oil has been struck there in paying quantities. Two boys skated from Des Moines to Ottumwa, 150 miles by the river. The Southwestern Iowa Poultry associaion meets at Chariton January 30 to Feb-

Mrs. D. C. Nalle, wife of a Fort Madison colograph operator, has given birth to triplets -two boys and a girl.

Joel Osgood, of Mitcheliville, aged eighty-three, and Sarah J. Mason, of the same place, aged sixty-five, have received a liceuse to marry The McNeal Cable company has incorporated with a capital stock of \$500,000. Its business is the introduction of cable power

on a street railway in Oskaloosa. By the calculations so far made there are about 5,000 acres of swamp land in Webster county that can be reclaimed by systematic drainage at a cost of \$3 to \$5 per acre. Litigation growing out of the "Bohemian"

onts fraud so successfully worked on various farmers in Marshall county about a year and a half ago, has been begun in Marshalltown The new electric light company at Mar alltown is creeting poles on The Times-Republican insists that this is not the day and generation to difigure the streets with poles.

Company H, of Burlington, has resolved to attend the inauguration at Washington, and will organize a military fair and art loan exhibition as a means of raising the necessary funds. A Le Mars farmer saw some prairie chickens light in a field near his house and remarking that a couple would be nice for

dinner, took his gun and started for them. Since then he has not been seen. A Keokuk member of the bar had occasion to take a trip away from home recently. Ar-riving at his destination he left the train, and then discovered for the first time that he was carrying a pair of trousers on his arm, under the impression that he had an

Dakota.

Natural gas has been discovered on a farm near Ashton.

Lawrence county warrants bring 90 per ent of their face value. Minnehaha county has \$65,000 in the treasary at the present time. Hutchinson county is \$3,786 in debt. bu

has a surplus in the treasury of \$18,000. The only town in Brown county that re fuses to grant liquor licenses is Columbia. A petition is being circulated for a daily nnil service between Deadwood and Spear

Aberdeen business men have petitioned he postmaster general for free mail de livery Double high-five has struck Rapid City and

s engrossing the attention of prominent Two hundred acres of land just northeast of Rapid City have been purchased by an eastern syndicate.

William F. Smith and Mrs. S. Jane Olds were married at Wessington Springs last week. The groom is sixty eight years old and the bride's age is sixty-five. Two attempts to rob the Northern Pacific

ticket office at Jamestown were made last week by two men. Both efforts were sucessful in cleaning out the cash drawer under he watchman's nose. Willie Jamieson, while playing in the barn of Mrs. Hattle C. Phillips, at Sioux Falls,

fell from the hay loft to the ground, a dis-tance of forty-five feet. He escaped with a broken wrist and the loss of four teeth.

Dakota's woman suffrage advocates are ndeavoring to prevail upon Miss Francis Willard to join the Bismarck lobby and labor for the passage of a woman suffrage law similar to the one vetoed by Governor

THEY ALL RODE.

A Constable Takes an Unofficial Spir in the Patrol Wagon. There was a disturbance of a rather lively

nature in an office over the Commercial National bank yesterday afternoon. Constable M. Eddy undertook to serve an execution on the IXL Slate Paint company, and for that purpose entered the office kept by Mr. L. J. Rice. The constable, it is said, had no star, neither did he show any mark whereby he might be distinguished from any other common mortal. Entering the office, he exclaimed aloud, "I levy on everything here," and at once proceeded to grab the papers on the desk where Mr. Rice was writing. Somewhat astonished at such procedure and thinking the man demented, Mr. Rice jumped to his feet and wrested the papers from the grasp of the intruder. Three other gentlemen present came to the rescue, and attempted to appease the man, who then tried to explain that he was a constable. Mr. Rice summoned the police, and on the arrival of an officer Eddy maisted on the whole crowd being arrected. All the centlement thereusen the last a rested. All the gentlemen thereupon took a ride in the patrol wagon. When at the station Constable Eddy filed an information for resisting an officer against three of the crowd, but on advice of the county attorney withdrew the charge against every one save The trial will take place before Judge

Putting On Style. The office of the United States marshal in

the government building has been newly carpeted. Two bits of carpet covering about one-tenth of the floor have been sewed to gether, bordered and laid in the middle of the room. By asking any of the obliging clerks of the office to remove the dilapidated waste paper basket the carpet may be duly inspected.

The Subway Company. The incorporators of the Subway company held a meeting yesterday at 309 South Sixth street. The important business transacted

Ernest Riall, vice president; J. J. Saville, secretary, and Frank B. Johnson, treasurer, It is planned by this company to begin work as soon as possible,

That Great Question.

O'NESLL, Neb., Jan. 16. To the Editor of THE BEE: The ready way in which Mr. John Smith assumes that Wilford Hall has settled the great question of evolution is amusing to one who is acquainted with the iterature of the subject. Hall certainly has followers, but that there are brilliant logi-cians or naturalists among them few would assert. He is a Mairolio attempting to in-vade the field of science, and may be left to the mercies of some Feste who has acquired a taste of that kind. If Mr. Smith would study evolution he would some be in a pos-tion to refute Hall's arguments. tion to refute Hall's arguments.

A Double Transaction.

D. A. Powell, of 2505-2509 Cuming street, gave a chattel mortgage to D. R. Buck, yesterday, for \$3,920. It covers the houses, stees and chattels in a livery, sale and feed stable at the above numbers. D. R. Buck also filed a bill of sale on the same property, in favor of John M. Campbell, to secure the

Another Cable Mishap. Cable car No. 8 was damaged at the Tenth

nd Parnam street crossing last evening. One of the wheels came in contact with the harse car rails and smashed into several pieces. The passencers were shaken up, but no one was injured. The car was sidetracked, and will be unfit for service for the

One Marriage License. Only one marriage license was issued yesterday.

Lorenzo L. Fealteer, Omaha......30 Mary Beranek, Omaha.....30 The Art Association. Members of the Western Art association

are invited to meet Mr. Southwick on Satur-

day evening January 19, at the Lininger gallery for the purpose of organizing an art school. A large attendance is expected. Gould to Take a Trip. NEW YORK, Jan. 18.-(Special Telegram to THE BEE. |- Jay Gould is to take a short trip south for the benefit of his health. He may

go to-morrow, if preparations can be made, and if not will leave the first of the week His present intentions are to be absent about ten days. Part of the time he will spend at White Sulphur Springs in Virginia. His private car has been put in readiness. He will be accompanied by his youngest children. Dr. Munn, his physician, advised the trip. Gould wanted to go south on business some time ago, but the illness of Mrs. Gould kept

to The Bre. |-Postoffices have been established at Eckard, Sioux county, Neb., with Henry Derster as postmaster, and at Roten,

Western P. stal Changes.

Washington, Jan. 18.- | Special Telegram

Custer county, with John T. Paynter as post master. The postoffice at Clement, Cherry county, will be discontinued from January 31 because of no candidate. George C. McCreary has been appointed ostmaster at Gosport, Marion county, Ia., postmaster at Gosport, Mar vice H. S. Dewitt, resigned.

FRIGHTFUL SAIN DISEASE,

Sufferings Intense. Head nearly raw. Body covered with Sores. Cured by the Cuticura Remedies.

Messes. Stevens & Bruner, Monroe, N. C.
Dear Sirs,—about two months ago, on your recommendation, I bought a boutle of Cutticina Resolvent, one box Cutticina Salve, and one cake of Cutticina Soap, for my son, aged thirteen years, who has been afflicted with eczemi for a long time, and I am pleased to say that I believe the remedies have cured him. His sufferings were intense, his head being nearly raw, his ears being gone except the gristle, and his body was covered with sores. His condition was frightful to behold. The sores have now all disappeared, his skin is healthy, eyes bright, cheerful in disposition, and is working every day. My neighbors are witnesses to this remarkable cure, and the doubting ones are requested to call or write me, or any of my neighbors.

WINCHESTER P. O. UNION CO., N. C. Messes, Stevens & Bruner, Monroe, N. C.

MONROE, N. C., Oct. 29, 1887 The Potter Drug and Chemical Co.:

Gentlemen, — Mr. Wm. S. Stephenson of this county brought his son to town to-day to let us see him, and to show us what Cuticula Remedies had done for him. This is the case referred to in our letter to you some time ago. To look at the boy now, one would suppose that there had never been anything the matter with him, — seems to be in perfect health. We have written and herewith inclose what his father has to say about the matter,—wrote it just as he dictated. We are selling quite a quantity of Cuticula Remedies and hear nothing but praises for them. We regard the Cuticula Remedies the best in the market, and we shall do all we can to promote their sale. Yours truly, STEVENS & BRUNER, Druggists and Pharmacists. THE POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.:

Druggists and Pharmacists.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, and CUTICURA SOAP prepared from it externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c; Soap, 25c; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass. 187 Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testamonials.

MPLES, black-heads, red, rough, chapped and oily skin prevented by Curicura Soap. WEAK, PAINFUL BACKS.

Kidney and Uterine Pains and Weaknesses, relieved in one mistire by the
Cutticuta ANTI-PAIN PLASTEE, the first
and only pain killing plaster. New, instantaneous, infallible. 25 cents.



Is entirely a vegetable preparation con taining no Mercury, Potash, Amenic, or other SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

Has cured hundreds of cases of Ppithelie ma or Cancer of the Skin, thousands of cases of Eczema, Blood Humors and Skin Diseases and hundreds of thousands of cases of Scrob ula, Blood Poison and Blood Taint.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC Has relieved thousands of cases of Mercurial Poisoning, Rheumatism and Stiffness of the Joints.

CGATTANGOGA, TREE, June 27, 1898—Swift's Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Gontlemen: In the sarly part of the greent year, a had case of blood poison appeared upon me. I began taking E. S. A. under advice of another, and today I feel greatly improved. I am still taking the medicine and shall continue to do ountil I am perfectly well. I believel it will effect a perfect cure. Yours truly,

Bog. P. Howash,

111 Wast Sixth fit.

Columbia, S. C., July 7, 1888—The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.—Continenes, I was a great sufferer from mineular rhoumatism for two years. I could get no permanent relief from any medicine prescribed by my physiciae. I took over a dozen bottles of years S. S., and now I am as well as fover was in my life. I am sure your medicine cured me, and I would recommend it to any one suffering from any blood disease. Yours bruly.

Conductor C. & G. R. R.

Conductor C. & G. R. R.

Waco, Texas, May 9, 1835—Gentionen: The wife of one of my customers was turribly afflicted with a leathsome skin disease, that covered buy who body. She was conflued to her bed for several years by this affliction, and could not help herself at all. Site could not sleep from a violent tiching and atlanging of the skin. The disease baffled the skill of the physicians who treated it. Her husband segan floatly giving his wife fiwift's fipselfie, and she commenced to improve almost limediately, and in a few weeks the was specified; and a few weeks the was specified;

the continenced to improve almost alely, and in a few weeks the willy well. She is now a hearty not lady, with no trace of the affile yours very truly.

Wholesale Druggist, Austin Aven. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed Free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer & Atlanta, Ga.; New York, 756 Broadway.

was the election of officers, the following being chosen: George E. Barber, president;